THE Numb. 107.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

From Friday, Auguſt 11, to Friday, Auguſt 18, 1738.

BELGRADE, March 21.

GENERAL Doxat was certainly, on the 18th, in a butcherly manner, executed; concerning which, and what was previous thereto, the following further Particulars are told: That after the Commiſſaries had pronounced his Sentence, he ſaid, *This then is the Recompence of* 38 *Years Service, and of the many Wounds I have receiv'd in the Service of the Empire; and I muſt die for having ſav'd the Lives of Six Battalions.* Tho' the Biſhop of Belgrade, and the Superior of the Jeſuits, very aſſiduouſly attended him, he died a Proteſtant. Upon his going out of Priſon, he embrac'd the Lieutenant who had guarded him; he thank'd him for all his Civilities, and deſired him to accept of the Gold Buttons he had in his Shirt, which, he ſaid, *is all I can do to ſhew my Acknowledgment.* His Valet attended him to the Place of Execution, which was before the Barracks of the Garriſon. In his way to it, he took an affecting Leave of many of his Acquaintance; and when he was arrived there, looking upon the Fortifications, *There*, ſaid he, *are the Fortifications which I myſelf built, and in which I am now Sentenc'd to looſe my Life.* The Officers who were in the Garriſon at Niſſa, were brought out of Priſon to be Witneſſes of the Puniſhment of their Governor. As ſoon as the General perceived them, he ſaluted them, ſaying, *Farewell, my Friends, you know for what I die.* He afterwards, with undaunted Reſolution, mounted the Scaffold, went to Prayer, and then placed himſelf in an armed Chair, where he was to receive the fatal Blow. His Valet having laid his Neck bare, and blindfolded him, the Executioner, who had been obſerved to be under great Concern, failed in his Blow, and ſtruck him on his left Shoulder; upon which, the unfortunate General fell from the Chair to the Ground, uttering at the ſame Time ſuch a dreadful Groan, as drew Tears from the Eyes of the moſt inſenſible Spectators. The Executioner, confounded at what he had done, and by the Murmours which he heard on all Sides, gave him Three more Strokes whilſt on the Ground, without ſevering his Head from the Body. The Valet de Chambre, in Diſpair to ſee his Maſter thus mangled, catch'd hold of his Hair, and thereby ſuſpended his Head whilſt the Executioner, by the laſt Stroke, put an End to ſo diſmal a Spectacle.

LONDON, April 6.

The OPINION of the Committee of the HOUSE of COMMONS of England.

IT is the Opinion of this Committee, That it is the natural and undoubted Right of the Britiſh Subjects to ſail with their Ships on any Part of the Seas of America, to and from any Part of His Majeſty's Dominions; and that the ſeizing and confiſcating ſuch Ships as are not ſailing and trafficking in the Ports and Havens which have Fortifications, Caſtles, Magazines, or Warehouſes, or in any other Places poſſeſſed by the King of Spain, is contrary to Equity and Juſtice, and in a manifeſt Violation of the Treaty ſubſiſting between the Two Crowns.

2dly, That it is the indiſputable Right of the Subjects of Great-Britain to carry in their Ships all ſorts of Goods, Merchandize, or Effects, from one Part of His Majeſty's Dominions to any other Part of His Dominions; and that no Goods, Merchandize, or Effects ſo carry'd, are, by the Law of Nations, or any other Treaty between the Two Crowns, to be deem'd or taken as contraband Goods, and that the ſearching ſuch Ships on the open Seas, under Pretence of finding contraband Goods, is highly injurious to the Trade of this Kingdom, a Violation of the Law of Nations, and an Infraction of the Treaty ſubſiſting between the Two Crowns.

3dly, That the Subjects of Great-Britain did hold and poſſeſs Lands in the Province of Jucatan, in America, antecedent to the Treaty of 1670, which Treaty confirmed the Right to each contracting Party of ſuch Lands or Places as either did at that Time hold or poſſeſs; and that the Subjects of Great-Britain have at all Times claimed a Right of cutting Logwood in the Bay of Campeachy, and enjoyed the ſame without Interruption, during the Reign of Charles the Second, of Spain, which Right ſeems farther particularly ſecured to us by the Manner in which the firſt Article of the Treaty of Commerce at Utrecht confirms the Treaty of 1670, with theſe remarkable Words, "Without Prejudice to any Liberty "or Power, which the Subjects of Great Britain enjoyed, "either through Right, Sufferance, or Indulgence."

4thly, That the attacking a Fleet of Engliſh Ships gathering Salt in the Iſland of Tortugas, then under a Convoy of one of his Majeſty's Ships of War, by Two Men of War belonging to the King of Spain, firing on the Convoy, and taking Four of the ſaid Ships, was a notorious Infraction of the Convention ſigned at Madrid the 14th of Sept. 1715, and a high Inſult on the Honour due to the Flag of Great-Britain.

5thly, That it appears to this Committee, That for many Years laſt paſt, the Liberty of Navigation in the American Seas has been unjuſtly diſturbed by the Spaniards, under Pretence of ſearching for and finding illicit Trade, the Britiſh Ships have been unlawfully ſeized on the open Seas, plundered and confiſcated, the Sailors robb'd, inhumanly tortured, impriſoned, and made Slaves, to the grievous Loſs of the Merchants, the Obſtruction of Commerce, and the Diſhonour of the Nation.

6thly, That it appears, notwithſtanding the repeated Application of Parliament, the Treaty of Seville, and the Aſſurances ſo frequently given to the Merchants, of procuring Reparation for their Loſſes and ill Uſage; and notwithſtanding, the Expectation of the Nation, of receiving juſt and ample Satisfaction for the Cruelties exerciſed on its Subjects, and the Inſult offered itſelf, nothing has in ſo many Years been obtained from the Court of Spain, effectually to ſatisfy the Loſſes, repair the Injuries, or retrieve the Honour of the Nation, tho' the ſaid Treaty of Seville, ſo advantageous to Spain, has been punctually obſerved on the Part of Great-Britain.

London, April 18. Yeſterday Admiral Nicholas Haddock, Member of Parliament for Rocheſter, kiſs'd the King's Hand at St. James's, on his being appointed Admiral of the intended Squadron, which is ſpeedily to be ſent to the Mediterranean.

At the ſame Time above 100 Warrants for impreſſing Seamen for his Majeſty's Service, were delivered out.

Admiral Haddock will in a few Days hoiſt his Flag on board his Majeſty's Ship the Somerſet, and Capt. Barnell will be appointed Commander thereof.

April

April 19. Monday laſt was held a Board of Admiralty, when their Honours granted a Number of Protections for Mariners belonging to Coaſters, at the Requeſt of their Commanders. And

Yeſterday was held a Board of Admiralty, when the following Ships were put into Commiſſion, *viz.* The Princeſs Amelia 80 Guns, Prince of Orange 70, Elizabeth 70, Kent 70, Worceſter 60, Princeſs Auguſta 60, Sunderland 60, Deptford 60, Princeſs Louiſa 60, Weymouth 60, Oxford 50, Aſſiſtance 50, Newcaſtle 50, and the Salisbury 50.

Admiral Haddock ſail'd Yeſterday from the Nore for the Downs, on board the Dragon, and the other Ships are to follow him aſſoon as poſſible.

A few Days ſince, a Woman who lives at the valiant Trooper in College Row, near Chelſea College, was married to one Fox, a Penſioner of that College: She buried a Husband about a Fortnight before this Marriage, and another about 9 Days before that; ſo that the preſent, is the 3d living Husband ſhe has had in one Month's Time.

The new Manſion intended for the Lord Mayors of this City, is to have a magnificent Hall, the Length whereof is to be 100 Feet, the Breadth 70 Feet, and the Height 50 Feet.

The Preſs for Seamen ſtill continues ſo hot, that many play at hide and ſeek, who had engag'd themſelves in different Employments, particularly among the Brick-Makers, by which, and the great Number of Bricks for the intended Manſion-houſe, the Price of that Commodity is riſen above 40 *per Cent.* it having been affirmed in Common-Council, by a Gentleman of undoubted Veracity, that there are not Bricks enough now made, within Twenty Miles of London, ſufficient to finiſh the Foundation only.

They write from Vienna, that that Court is far from being diſpleas'd at the Reſolution of the Britiſh Nation to be avenged of the Spaniards, hoping at leaſt that this will prevent the Queen of Spain from executing the Projects which ſhe is ſaid to have form'd againſt Italy.

Letters from Conſtantinople, by Way of Petersburg, bring, that the Turks ſeem altogether diſpos'd to ritique another Campaign; and 'tis reported that they are already in march towards Oczakow, in order to form the Seige of that Place, before the Arrival of the Ruſſian Army in thoſe Parts. If this ſhould prove true, one may expect to hear of a bloody Battle at the Beginning of the Campaign. The laſt Advices from Perſia ſay, that Thamas Kouli Kan perſiſted in refuſing to ratify the Treaty that his Embaſſador ſome Time ago concluded with the Miniſters of the Porte; but that, however, he was not in a Condition of undertaking any thing againſt the Turks, by reaſon of the Troubles which continue to diſturb his new Kingdom. Letters from General Munich bring, that the Army had actually begun its March towards Perewolowna, where is to be its general Rendezvous, and that it would be finer and more numerous this Year than the laſt. They write from Oczakow, that a Capital Mine had been diſcover'd there, which the Turks had dug, wherein were found 180 Barrels of Powder.

Extract from the Votes of the Houſe of Commons of Great-Britain, *April* 19, 1738.

The Houſe, according to Order, proceeded to take into Conſideration the Report from the Committee of the whole Houſe, to whom it was referred, to conſider of the Report from the Committee, to whom the Petition of Iron-mongers and Manufacturers of Iron in the Towns of Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Stourbridge, and Dudley, and the Parts adjacent, in the Counties of Warwick, Stafford, and Worceſter; and alſo the Petition of ſeveral Iron-maſters, in Behalf of themſelves, and others, in the making of Iron in Great-Britain; and alſo the Petition of ſeveral Merchants, Iron-maſters, and Iron-mongers, in the City of Briſtol, were referred.

And the ſaid Report was read, and is as followeth,

Reſolved, That it is the Opinion of this Committee, that the making of Bar Iron in Great-Britain, is greatly decreaſed.

That it is the Opinion of this Committee, that the Manufactures for Bar-Iron in Great-Britain, are greatly decreaſed.

Reſolved, That it is the Opinion of this Committee, that the making and manufacturing of Bar-Iron in the Plantations, is one great Cauſe of the Decreaſe.

That it is the Opinion of this Committee, that no Slitting Mills, or Steel Furnaces, be erected or worked in the Plantations.

That it is the Opinion of this Committee, that the Forges, Bloomeries, and other Works, for the making of Bar Iron in the Plantations, be reſtrained.

And that it is the Opinion of this Committee, that no Addition of Hearths or Wheels be made to thoſe Forges, Bloomeries, or other Works, for the making of Bar-Iron, already in Uſe in the Plantations.

April 26. A Fire broke out at the fine Seat of Peter Shackerley, at Whirthing, near Wrexham, in the County of Denbigh, which conſumed all the fine Houſhold Goods, Pictures, &c. valued at 12,000l. Mr. Shackerley, his Lady and Children got out at a one Pair of Stairs Window, by the Aſſiſtance of a Ladder. The Cook was burnt to Death; the Houſekeeper killed, by jumping out of a Window; and ſeveral of the other Servants, who jumped out of the Windows to ſave their Lives, had their Limbs broke, and were otherwiſe much bruiſed in ſuch a manner, that their Lives were diſpaired of.

London, *April* 27. Sometime ago died Henry Rane, Eſq; Brewer in Wapping, reckon'd worth 100,000 *l.* He built and endowed for ever, a School in Farthing-Fields, for 50 Boys and 50 Girls, and has left by his Will 10,000 *l.* (beſides what he left to ſupport the School) in Bank Stock, to pay off the Girls Fortunes, who are to have each 50 *l.* at the Day of Marriage, and a Wedding Dinner, provided they have the Conſent of the Executors; and the Maſter who teacheth the Boys, is to marry them Gratis.

The Hon. William Finch, Eſq; Member of Parliament for Cockermouth, is appointed his Majeſty's Ambaſſador Extraordinary to the Court of Madrid.

Laſt Week died at Kingſton, near Corfe Caſtle, in the Iſle of Purbeck, one Mrs. Edmonds, who would have been 106 Years of Age had ſhe liv'd till next May Day. She left behind her four Children, the youngeſt of whom is upwards of 70, and above 60 Grand Children, and great Grand-Children. She cou'd read without Spectacles about Two Years before ſhe died.

We hear that the Lord Viſcount Gage will be appointed Governor of Barbadoes.

They write from Conſtantinople, that the Porte continues ſtill in the ſame Warlike Humour, and is vigorouſly puſhing on the Preparations for the approaching Campaign. The Three Armies are to conſiſt of 100,000 Men each; beſides which a conſiderable Body of Troops is to act under Prince Rogotzki, and endeavour to penetrate into Tranſilvania. It is confirmed, that the Porte has made a ſolemn Treaty with that Prince, who thereby engages himſelf to pay an annual Tribute of 400,000 Crowns to the Grand Signior, when he becomes Maſter of the Country he propoſes to conquer, upon Condition that his Sublime Highneſs ſhall guaranty the Poſſeſſion of it to him. They are hard at Work there fitting out Two Squadrons of Men of War, one of which is deſigned for the Black Sea, and to conſiſt of 35 Ships, the other is to ſerve in the Mediterranean. The Grand Vizir, who is to command one of the Three Armies, is not, indeed, experienced in the Art of War; but is extremely bold, hot, and enterprizing.

Brigadier General Anſtruther, Lieutenant Governor of Minorca, has received his Majeſty's Command, to repair with all convenient ſpeed to that Iſland; and the General has already begun to diſpoſe of his Equipages, &c.

Alſo all the Officers belonging to the Garriſons of Gibralter and Port Mahon, that are here on Abſence of Leave, have likewiſe receiv'd Orders to repair immediately to their reſpective Poſts.

On Tueſday the Lion Man of War, a fourth Rate Ship, was launch'd at Deptford.

Laſt Week his Majeſty was graciouſly pleaſed to order 200 l. to be given to the Seamen who were taken and impriſoned by the Spaniards, and who are lately come

Home;

Home; which Sum was divided amongſt them laſt Thurſday, by Sir George Champion, Knt. and Alderman, and Mr. Alderman Cater, the Sheriffs of this City. They had ſome of them 10 l. ſome 7 l. others 6 l. and the reſt 5 l. a Man. Thomas Bruch, (whoſe Letter we publiſh'd in the *Gazette*, Numb. 104,) had 10 l. The Sailors, with Hearts full of Gratitude, thank'd the worthy Aldermen for their impartial Diſtribution; and went to the Tavern, where they drank a long and glorious Life to his Majeſty King GEORGE, and all his Friends; and heartily wiſh'd for an Opportunity to return the Favours they had receiv'd from the Spaniards.

London, May 1. They write from the Hague, that the Marquis de St. Gilles, Embaſſador from Spain, continues to have frequent Conferences with the Deputies of their High Mightineſſes, the principal Intent of which, on the Part of the Marquis, ſeems to be to excite Jealouſies and Miſunderſtandings between the Court of Great-Britain and the States-General: It's certain, he has not yet taken one Step towards giving the leaſt Satisfaction to their High Mightineſſes upon their many well-grounded Complaints; from whence it's eaſy to conclude, that the only Means of reducing Spain to the Neceſſity of performing Promiſes, is for the Maritime Powers to act, in all Reſpects, in Concert; by this Means ſhe may poſſibly be oblig'd to enter into ſuch a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with the Two Nations, as ſhall inſure to them a perfect Liberty of ſecurely ſailing to their reſpective Colonies, and bringing from thence the Produce thereof, without being liable to the Inſults and Cruelties of the Spaniſh Guarda Coſtas. To prevent ſo ſtrict and neceſſary an Union between the e Powers, the Spaniſh Embaſſador gives their High Mightineſſes the beſt Words in the World, and endeavours to make them believe, that the King his Maſter is ready very punctually to execute every thing th t he has promis'd; but from a long Experience their High Mightineſſes well know how far the Promiſes of the Court of Spain are to be depended on, which are made when ſhe is under Difficulties: They ſeem to be very much like the Vows made by Sailors in Danger, which, when over, they neither remember Saint nor Vow. Their High Mightineſſes are ſaid to act in this Affair with great Candour; they promiſe nothing to the Court of Great-Britain, and inſiſt upon an ample Satisf ction from the Court of Spain for the Injuries done the Two N tions.

That his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty has cauſed a Declaration to be m de to the States-General, that he readily offered his impartial Mediation to accommodate the Diſputes ariſen on Account of the Captures made by the Spaniards, upon the Engliſh and Dutch Shipping, to p event a Rupture, when the greateſt Part of Europe deſires Peace. This Declaration is ſaid to have been made to Mr. Van Hoey by M. Amelot, and repeated by the Cardinal himſelf.

From Madrid, That his Catholick Majeſty would abide by his firſt Reſolution, to releaſe, upon Security, ſuch Veſſ.ls as ſhould appear to have been unjuſtly taken from the Engliſh. That with Reſpect to the other Grievances complain'd of by that Nation, the King was in daily Expectation of receiving further Light relating thereunto; but if, notwithſtanding the Aſſurances given of his Majeſty's good Intention, the Crown of England ſhould commit Hoſtilities in the Weſt-Indies, the Court of Spain could not avoid to make Repriſals by all ſuch Means as are uſed by Powers at Variance; that his Majeſty ſhould look upon himſelf, as entitled to take all Advantages in the Mediterranean, and that Things being brought to ſuch an Extremity, they would not eaſily be appeas'd. Military Preparations are carrying on throughout the Kingdom of Spain with great Vigour, for what Purpoſe is left to the Reader to judge.

Our Letters add, That the Men of War equipp'd at Cadiz, had receiv'd their ſailing Orders, and were to proceed directly to the Havanna.

May 8. General Oglethorp has taken Leave of His Majeſty and the Royal Family; and is to ſet out this Morning, in order to embark on board the Blandford Man of War, for Georgia. Yeſterday 300 Men, Women and Children, took Shipping for Georgia.

The Humble ADDRESS *of the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament aſſembled, Preſented to His* MAJESTY, *on* Thurſday, *the Fourth Day of* May, 1738.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE Your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament aſſembled, having taken into our ſerious Conſideration the many unjuſt Violences and Depredations committed by the Spaniards upon the Perſons, Ships, and Effects of divers of Your Majeſty's Subjects in *America*, have come to the following Reſolutions, which we beg Leave in the humbleſt Manner to lay before Your Majeſty, for Your Royal Conſideration, *viz.*

I. Reſolved, That the Subjects of the Crown of *Great-Britain* have a clear and undoubted Right to navigate in the *American* Seas, to and from any Part of His Majeſty's Dominions; and for carrying on ſuch Trade and Commerce as they are juſtly entitled unto in *America*; and alſo to carry all Sorts of Goods and Merchandizes, or Effects, from one Part of His Majeſty's Dominions to any other Part thereof; and that no Goods being ſo carried, are, by any Treaty ſubſiſting between the Crowns of *Great-Britain* and *Spain*, to be deemed or taken as contraband or prohibited Goods; and that the Searching of ſuch Ships on the open Seas, under Pretence of their carrying contraband or prohibited Goods, is a Violation and Infraction of the Treaties ſubſiſting between the Two Crowns.

II. Reſolved, That it appears to this Houſe, that as well before, as ſince the Execution of the Treaty of *Seville*, on the Part of *Great-Britain*, divers Ships and Veſſels, with their Cargoes, belonging to *Britiſh* Subjects, have been violently ſeiſed and confiſcated by the *Spaniards*, upon Pretences altogether unjuſt and groundleſs; and that many of the Sailors on board ſuch Ships have been injuriouſly and barbarouſly impriſoned and ill-treated; and that thereby the Liberty of Navigation and Commerce belonging to His Majeſty's Subjects, by the Law of Nations, and by Virtue of the Treaties ſubſiſting between the Crowns of *Great Britain* and *Spain*, hath been unwarrantably infringed and interrupted, to the great Loſs and Damage of our Merchants, and in direct Violation of the ſaid Treaties.

III. Reſolved, That it appears to this Houſe, that frequent Applications have been made, on the Part of His Majeſty, to the Court of *Spain*, in a Manner the moſt agreeable to Treaties, and to the Peace and Friendſhip ſubſiſting between the Two Crowns, for redreſſing the notorious Abuſes and Grievances before mentioned, and preventing the like for the future, and for obtaining adequate Satisfaction to His injured Subjects; which, in the Event, have proved intirely fruitleſs, and of no Effect.

We think it our Duty, on this important Occaſion, humbly to repreſent to Your Majeſty, That we are moſt ſenſibly affected with the many and grievous Injuries and Loſſes ſuſtained by Your Majeſty's Trading Subjects, by Means of theſe unwarrantable Depredations and Seizures; and to giv. Your Majeſty the ſtrongeſt and moſt ſincere Aſſurances, That in Caſe Your Friendly and Powerful Inſtances for procuring Reſtitution and Reparation to Your injured Subjects, for the future Security of their Trade and Navigation, ſhall fail of having their due Effect and Influence on the Court of *Spain*, and ſhall not be able to obtain that real Satisf ction and Security, which Your Majeſty may in Juſtice expect; we will zealouſly and chearfully concur in all ſuch Meaſures as ſhall become neceſſary for the Support of Your Majeſty's Honour, the Preſervation of our Navigation and Commerce, and the common Good of theſe Kingdoms.

His MAJESTY's moſt Gracious ANSWER.

My LORDS,

I AM ſenſibly touched with the many Hardſhips and Injuries ſuſtained by My Trading Subjects in America *from the Cruelties and unjuſt Depredations of the* Spaniards. *You may be aſſured of My Care to procure Satisfaction and Reparation for the Loſſes they have*

already

already ſuffered, and Security for the Freedom of Navigation for the future; and to maintain to My People the full Enjoyment of all the Rights to which they are intitled by Treaty and the Law of Nations.

I doubt not but I ſhall have your Concurrence for the Support of ſuch Meaſures as may be neceſſary for that Purpoſe.

New York, July 24. Yeſterday Capt. Jeffers, Commander of the Brigantine Jamaica Packet Boat, arrived here in 7 Weeks from Cadiz, reports, that they are in Expectation to have an Account by the Packet Boat from England, that War is proclaimed there againſt Spain; and therefore the Britiſh Merchants in Spain, have pack'd up their Effects ready to carry them off, upon their having a certain Account of War.

Capt. *Prince*, who arrived at *Boſton*, on the 12th Inſt. from *London*, met with Admiral *Haddock*'s Squadron in the Channel bound for the *Mediterranean*, conſiſting of 16 or 17 Men of War; and more Ships were put into Commiſſion; and the Preſs for Seamen continued, yet it was the General Opinion, no War this Year. That Corn was much fallen in *England*, on the Proſpect of a plentiful Crop, both at Home and Abroad. His Majeſty's Ship *Roſe*, Capt. *Wyndham*, arrived here laſt Week from *Carolina*, he is bound Home.

Philadelphia, July 27. We have the Pleaſure of acquainting the World, that the famous Chineſe or Tartarian Plant, called *Gin Seng*, is now diſcovered in this Province, near *Suſquehannah*: From whence, ſeveral whole Plants with a Quantity of the Root, have been lately ſent to Town, and it appears to agree moſt exactly with the Deſcription given of it in *Chambers*'s Dictionary, and *Pere du Halde*'s Account of *China*. The Virtues aſcribed to this Plant are wonderful.

We muſt obſerve here, That the ſame Sort of Plant grows in ſeveral Parts of this Colony of *Virginia*; and was firſt diſcover'd near the Mountains, a few Years ago, by Col. *William Beverley*, of *Eſſex* County, who brought ſome of the Seeds of it thence: And it is now, I am inform'd, growing in his, and ſeveral other Gentlemen's Gardens, in this Colony.

There is now at the Sign of the Indian King, a Colt's Head, with 4 Eyes, 4 Noſtrils, 2 Tongues, and 8 Rows of Teeth. The Colt was foaled alive, and lived 4 Days; but his Mouth was ſo made that he could not ſuck, otherwiſe its probable he might have lived, for the Body was ſtrong and well ſhaped.

We hear that *Allured Popple*, Eſq; Governor of *Bermuda*, is ſafely arrived there.

Williamsburg, Auguſt 18. We hear from *Hanover* County, That one *Evans*, a Coachmaker, who lately lived in this City, and removed to *Rappahanock*, was lately found murder'd in the Woods. He had been travelling from *Rappahanock* to the mountainous Parts of *Hanover*, and unfortunately lodg'd at a Houſe where there happened to be a Convict Runaway Servant, who ſaw Mr. *Evans* deliver for Safety a Hankerchief with Money in it, to the Maſter of the Houſe where he lodged. The Rogue was not then ſuſpected to be a Runaway, and went from the Houſe about the ſame Time as Mr. *Evans* did, and 'tis ſuppos'd, watch'd his Opportunity to rob him. He was about 2 Days after, taken up for a Runaway, and had ſuch a Hankerchief as Mr. *Evans*'s is ſince deſcribed to be, and a conſiderable Sum of Money about him. He was treated as a Runaway, and ſent in Cuſtody to his Maſter in *Spotſylvania*: Since that, the Body of the ſaid *Evans* has been found dead in the Woods, about 20 Miles from the Houſe beforementioned, with his Scull fractur'd; and by all Circumſtances, it's believed he was murdered and robb'd by the ſaid Convict Runaway.

By Major *Harriſon*'s Brigantine, lately arrived in *James* River from *Jamaica*, we have Advice, That a Ship from *New England*, -------- *Hamilton*, Commander, belonging to Meſſieurs *Blackwood*, and *Cathcart*, in *London*, was lately loſt on *Cape Hatteras*.

Errata in our laſt.

2. *Col. l.* 27 after diſappointed, read, and I could never learn what became of him afterwards. *l.* 41 inſtead of Unction, r. Unguent. *l.* 57 inſtead of Storage, r. Stowidge.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

RAN away the 15th *of* July *laſt, from* Crump's Neck, *a Plantation belonging to the Hon.* William Byrd, Eſq; *in the County of* Hanover, *a whitiſh Mulatto Man Slave, called* Dick: *He is about* 24 *Years old, and of a middle Size, with the Letter* R *branded on his right Cheek, and a large Scar on the Calf of his right Leg. Whoever ſhall take up the ſaid Mulatto, and bring him to the Subſcriber at the Falls of* James *River, be he Free Man or Slave, ſhall have Three Piſtoles Reward. Witneſs my Hand*

Nelſon Anderſon.

THERE will be expos'd to Publick Sale, at Hanover *Court-houſe, on the* 6th, 7th, *and* 8th *Days of* September *next, the following Tracts of Land, &c. by Capt.* James Overton, *or Mr.* Thomas Proſſer, *viz.*

75 *Acres of Land, within Sight of* Hanover *Court-houſe, and within One Mile of Two Ferries, made by Act of Aſſembly; one into* King William *County, and the other into* Caroline *County, the Roads meeting on the Land: Having one very good Dwelling houſe, with Saſh-windows, four Rooms on the firſt Floor, with a good new built Kitchen,* 20 *Feet ſquare; alſo an Orchard of the beſt Fruit: Likewiſe, to be ſold with the above Land, or by itſelf, a very well accuſtomed Griſt-Mill near adjoining, with Six Acres of Land.*

500 *Acres, on the South Side of* Machump's *Creek, within Six Miles of* Hanover *Court-houſe, and Fourteen of* Page's *Warehouſe; the Land is very level, and moderately well timber'd.*

500 *Acres, called* Owen's *Creek, with good Buildings, Orchards, and other Conveniencies, for the working of* 6 *or* 8 *Hands; and one of the beſt Places accounted for a Stock in* Hanover *County.*

400 *Acres on* Stamping *Branch, and* Stoney *Run, about* 16 *Miles from* Page's *Warehouſe; there is a new Dwelling-houſe built; the Land is level, and a good Plate for a Stock.*

300 *Acres, on the main Road, about* 7 *Miles from* Page's *Warehouſe, where lately an Ordinary hath been kept; the Houſes and Fencing Tennantable.*

100 *Acres within* 3 *Miles of* Meriwether's *Warehouſe, whereon Mr.* John Shelton *formerly kept a Store; having a good Orchard thereon; is very fit for a Tradeſman.*

30 *Acres of Land, with* 2 *new built Houſes, and Three Fourths of a new built Water Mill, on* Totapotomoy *Creek, within* 8 *Miles of* Page's *Warehouſe.*

500 *Acres, on* Fine Creek, *in the County of* Goochland, *about* 25 *Miles from* Warwick; *very convenient for Trade.*

400 *Acres on* Chicahominy Swamp, *in* Henrico *County, about* 14 *Miles from the Falls of* James *River, being a very good Place for raiſing Stock, for the Trade there; the Tobacco Houſes and Fences in tolerable Order.*

N. B. *There will be ſeveral other Pieces of Land delivered up for Sale, that are now under Mortgage, at the ſaid Days and Place.*

As alſo there will be expos'd to Sale, very valuable Houſhold Goods, of all Sorts, Stocks of Cattle of all Sorts, and a valuable Library well ſorted.

Any poor Perſon or Perſons may have what Land they want laid off, ſo that One Hundred Acres will not coſt them above 10 *l. Current Money.*

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